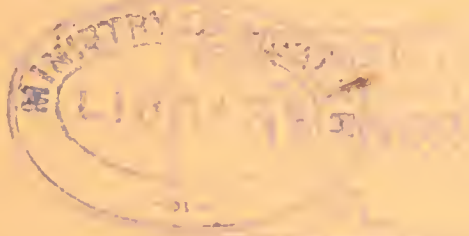


LLANTRISANT & LLANTWIT FARDRE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1951



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P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

From the contents of this Report it will be seen that there is a tremendous amount of important work still to be done by this Department. I have stressed in previous years that the great aim of a Public Health Department is the prevention of disease rather than the cure and because of this the work carried out in Preventive Medicine is but rarely glaring in the public eye; never spectacular though such things as serious epidemics can be very dramatic; and rarely is there anything to be shewn in a concrete form for the work done.

It had been thought somewhat recently that the work of a District Medical Officer as such was no longer of any importance and that the days of such an officer were numbered; but this is not so. I quote a passage from the report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended the 31st of March, 1950. This states :—

“The appointment of district Medical Officers of Health to do part-time work for the County Council has much to recommend it. It enables them to keep in touch with the population of their areas at all ages, and forms a valuable link with County Medical Officers. Where such joint appointments are made, it should not be forgotten that the primary responsibility of the District Medical Officer is to his local sanitary authority, because there is a statutory obligation on all those authorities to appoint Medical Officers of Health whose duties to them are laid down by statute. Too much emphasis on county work might lead to delay and confusion in dealing with outbreaks of infectious disease.”

I cannot help making a few apt quotations of the reports of past Chief Medical Officers to the Ministry of Health. Sir George Newman wrote in 1926 : “The first duty of Medicine is not to cure disease but to prevent it.” The present Chief Medical Officer in his latest report says: “It is for the Practitioners of preventive medicine to realise the magnitude of the tasks still left to them. Recent changes have in no way reduced the need for the preventive health services, and may even have made for greater efficiency in them. To us perhaps more than to most men, apply the words of Bryce—upon these citizens comes with special force the call to translate into reality that noble ideal of an educated democracy.”

Dr. H. F. Green writing last year in the *Lancet* said "the medical officer of health should be the friend and confidant of the general practitioners and act as adviser to his public both individually and collectively. He should therefore possess much clinical knowledge and skill, and a detailed understanding of the physical, social and mental environment of the population which he serves, being a mine of information on related subjects."

These are the very things which I have tried to carry out and instil into the minds of those with whom I have come into contact, not only recently since the coming into force of the 1946 Act, but long previous to that.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,
Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Chairman of the Council - Councillor F. Edwards, J.P.

COMMITTEES

Public Health Committee :

Chairman - COUNCILLOR D. J. REES

together with the whole of the Council comprising the following Members:
W. H. Butt, T. W. Rodcrick, I. Richards, A. G. Martin, S. H. Manley,
R. Cox, I. Griffiths, D. C. Bonner, J. Bolt, R. K. Carter, R. C. Kempster
J. T. Harrison, W. J. Lewis, J. W. Clayton, D. R. Chubb, J. W. Raines.

Housing Committee :

Chairman - COUNCILLOR A. G. MARTIN

and all Members of the Council together with the following co-opted
Members : Miss K. Williams, Llantrisant; Mrs. A. Evans, Tonyrefail;
Mrs. G. Manley, Tonyrefail; Mrs. B. Angel, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. A.
E. Williams, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. C. Evans, Church Village; Mrs.
O'Brien, Church Village; Mr. A. E. Wollacott, Gilfach Goch.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S.).

Sanitary Inspectors :

- W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate
of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint Testamur of the University of
Wales and Cardiff Technical College;
- J. GRAHAM C. SHORT, Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of Royal
Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint
Board, Meat and Other Food Inspectors' Certificates of Royal
Sanitary Institute; Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute of
Public Health and Hygiene.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	.....	18,433 acres
Population : 1931 Census 25,908; 1951 (estimated)		25,440
Number of Inhabited Houses: 1931 Census, 5,551; 1951 (estimated)	.....	6,618
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers	1931 Census 5,795; 1951 (estimated)	7,277
Rateable Value of District after De-Rating	.....	£89,661
Sum produced by Penny Rate	.....	£332

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

It is rather surprising that the estimated population (Registrar-General) for the year under review is actually 160 less than for the year 1950. The number of inhabited houses has gone up by 164. The demand for houses is unabated and the list for Council Houses is still huge.

With regard to Infectious Diseases there was an increase in Measles and Whooping Cough. In accordance with the modern trend of treatments of infectious diseases most of these cases are now dealt with at home. Only the most serious cases such as Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Enteric and the most serious individual cases of the ordinary infectious diseases are removed to hospital, always allowing, of course, for domiciliary circumstances. There was an unfortunate outbreak of tuberculosis localised to one particular district; these outbreaks of tuberculosis are always disturbing.

There are in my view still very many unsafe roads in the area or parts of roads which are unsafe and some of these are on our main highway.

So far nothing has been done officially about getting privately slaughtered pigs examined by our Sanitary Inspectors after killing. I have mentioned this on very many previous occasions.

Nor has anything been done to safeguard the public in the matter of ensuring the cleanliness of utensils such as crockery, glass and cutlery used in public places where food and drink are sold and consumed.

The old nuisances such as the grit from the old South Wales Power Electricity Station is still present, while one or two new nuisances have appeared in the Trading Estate.

The general state of cleanliness of our roads is no better, than last year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	239	227	466
Illegitimate	6	10	16
	245	237	482

There was a slight increase in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 482 against 476 for 1950. This gives a birth rate of 18.95 live births per 1,000 population against 18.66 for 1950.

Still Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	11	9	20
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	12	9	21

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 43.57, which is an increase as compared with that of the previous year, the rate for 1950 being 27.9.

Premature Infants (*Circ. 20/44 (Wales), 22nd March, 1944*)

The following premature babies were notified during the year (*i.e.*, birth weight of 5½ lbs. or under):—

Number born at home	6
Number born in Hospital	34
	40

Deaths

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Deaths	165	130	295
Number of Deaths occurring in			
Institutions	34	29	63

The general Death Rate has decreased slightly from the previous year, being 11.5 against 12.6 for 1950.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	8	8	16

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	4	.....	6	.....	10
Illegitimate	.....	-	.....	-	.....	-
		—		—		—
		4	.....	6	.....	10
		—		—		—

It will be seen that out of a total of 16 deaths of infants under one year, 10 occurred under four weeks.

Relative Death Rates

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	34.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	Nil
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	.....	33.1

Tuberculosis Death Rate

The deaths from this disease number 17 against 14 for 1950, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 57.6 per 1,000 deaths, against 46.4 for the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases Death Rate

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases was 41 for 1951 against 56 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 138 per 1,000 deaths against 173.9 for 1950.

Cancer Death Rate

The deaths from cancer number 29 against 41 for the previous year making a rate in relation to total deaths of 98.3 per 1,000 deaths against 126.7 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year under review.

Deaths from the Commoner Infectious Diseases

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DISEASE.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4wks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths from 0 to 12 months
Bronco. Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
White Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	6	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—
The following table represents abnormalities which are included but not mentioned in the causes of death given above.										
Congenital Abnormalities	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1950

	Estimated Population 1950	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
ENGLAND AND WALES									
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	732,100	11,946	15.50	10,091	12.50	441	29.60	274	18.80
URBAN DISTRICTS	531,900	8,877	16.32	7,687	13.78	350	39.43	219	22.94
RURAL DISTRICTS	200,200	3,069	15.33	2,404	12.01	91	29.65	55	24.67
									17.92
Health Division									
ABERDARE AND MOUNTAIN ASH	40,710	603	14.93	751	18.45	33	54.28	23	37.83
	31,360	551	17.57	465	14.83	23	41.74	13	23.59
CAERPHILLY AND GELLIGAER	35,380	748	21.14	458	12.95	27	36.10	18	24.06
	36,110	631	17.47	482	13.35	18	28.53	11	17.45
MID-GLAMORGAN	13,530	337	16.78	162	11.97	8	35.24	4	17.62
	23,010	476	20.69	304	13.21	19	39.92	12	25.21
	22,480	356	15.84	313	13.92	9	25.28	4	11.24
	9,388	131	13.95	164	17.47	1	7.63	—	—
	33,820	564	16.68	359	10.62	25	44.33	17	30.14
NEATH AND DISTRICT	31,850	454	14.25	445	13.97	22	48.46	17	37.44
	41,430	637	15.38	536	12.94	15	23.55	6	9.42
PONTYPRIDD AND LLANTRISANT	38,460	661	17.19	575	14.95	26	39.33	14	21.18
	25,440	482	18.95	295	11.60	16	33.20	10	20.75
PORT TALBOT AND GLYNCORRGW	9,343	220	23.55	122	13.06	9	40.91	7	31.82
	43,970	719	16.35	545	12.39	22	30.60	12	16.69
SOUTH-EAST GLAMORGAN	40,700	702	17.25	478	11.74	24	34.19	15	21.37
	35,730	454	12.71	457	12.79	8	17.62	5	11.01
	1,069	14	13.10	13	12.16	1	71.43	1	71.43
	19,850	303	15.26	148	7.46	9	29.70	8	26.40
	18,310	300	16.38	263	14.36	8	26.67	5	16.67
WEST GLAMORGAN	11,590	201	17.34	151	13.03	5	24.88	2	9.95
	25,530	375	14.69	379	14.85	12	32.00	9	24.00
	32,340	428	13.23	458	14.16	13	30.37	7	16.36
RHONDDA	110,700	1,704	15.39	1,768	15.97	88	51.64	54	31.69

TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death according to Registrar-General's Report

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
All Causes	165	130
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	7
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	2
Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
Measles	1	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	4
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	22
Coronary Disease, Angina	21	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	5
Other Heart Disease	22	17
Other Circulatory Disease	9	10
Influenza	3	2
Pneumonia	3	2
Bronchitis	17	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	24
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—
All Other Accidents	7	1
Suicide	1	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—

HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Services

All Laboratory Examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

These are :—

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in general.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :—
 - 1. Milk.
 - 2. Drinking Water.
 - 3. Sewage.
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

Ambulance Facilities

The ambulance service is now under the County Council. For this area the main station is at Treforest : Telephone No.: Talls Well 211. Sub-Stations are at Tonyrefail, Giffach Goch and Llantrisant.

In case of accident or emergency, a local ambulance can be procured; otherwise the Treforest Station must be communicated with. The ambulance officer is Mr. G. E. Austin.

Hospitals

The Hospitals which accommodate patients from the area are;—

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Church Village General Hospital.
- (2) Llwynypia Hospital.
- (3) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
- (4) Whitechurch Hospital.
- (5) The Graig Hospital, Pontypridd.
- (6) Subsidiary Hospitals, such as Pontypridd Cottage Hospital.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Generally patients are sent to Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda and to the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital.

(c) MENTAL HOSPITALS

Usually Bridgend and Whitechurch.

All these hospitals are now under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases

These duties are still carried out under this Authority, but the Divisional Medical Officer for this area must be notified within 48 hours of all notifiable diseases occurring in this district for which a fee is paid by the County Council.

The number of cases notified during the year was 872 compared with 488 for 1950. This was considerably higher than the previous year; the great increase being due to measles. Also there was a considerable increase in Whooping Cough.

Sonne Dysentery

There were no cases notified.

Scarlet Fever

There were 36 cases of scarlet fever notified; 17 from the Tonyrefail district, 2 from Gilfach Goch, 14 from Llantrisant and 3 from the Llantwit Fardre arcas.

Diphtheria

There was one case in Tonyrefail. This is in striking contract to the number of cases we have had in the past, when during periods of epidemic we had over 100 cases during the year. Undoubtedly this satisfactory state of affairs is due to immunization, but immunization must be kept up before a general immunity from Diphtheria can occur. If once the percentage of immunization of children goes below a certain point there is always a danger of an epidemic occurring.

Erysipelas

There were two cases notified; One case in the Tonyrefail Ward and one case in the Gilfach Goch Ward.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were two cases notified : one female in the Llantwit Fardre Ward and one male in the Gilfach Goch Ward.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were no cases notified.

Whooping Cough

There were 139 cases of Whooping Cough notified : 84 from the Tonyrefail Ward, 30 from the Gilfach Ward; 20 from the Town Ward and five from the Llantwit Fardre Ward.

Pneumonia

There were eleven cases notified: 8 from the Tonyrefail Ward and three from the Llantwit Fardre Ward.

Measles

There were 646 cases of Measles notified: 357 from the Tonyrefail Ward, 182 from the Giffach Ward, 104 from the Town Ward and three from the Llantwit Fardre Ward.

Food Poisoning

There were no cases notified.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid

There were no cases notified.

Poliomyelitis

There were two cases notified: one from the Tonyrefail Ward and one from the Llantwit Fardre Ward. These cases were paralytic.

Acute Encephalitis

There were two cases notified: both from the Tonyrefail Ward.

Cerebro-spinal Fever

There were three cases notified: one from the Town Ward, one from the Giffach Goch Ward and one from the Tonyrefail Ward which on investigation proved to be Acute Encephalitis.

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer were 29 compared with 41 for the previous year. The organs affected according to the classification of the Registrar-General were:—

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Stomach	3	Stomach	3
Lung, Bronchus	3	Breast	3
		Uterus	1
All other sites	12	All other sites ...	4
	—		—
	18		11
	—		—

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other Than Tuberculosis) in Age Groups)

Disease	Under 1 Yr.	1-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10- 15 Yrs.	15- 25 Yrs.	25- 35 Yrs.	35- 45 Yrs.	45- 55 Yrs.	55 Yrs. and Over	Total
Scarlatina	—	15	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	36
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	42	369	219	13	2	1	—	—	—	646
Whooping Cough	35	74	28	1	—	—	—	—	1	139
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	11
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	81	460	266	15	6	3	2	4	5	843

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	No. Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlatina	36	7	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—
Measles	646	—	—
Whooping Cough	139	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Pertussis	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Encephalitis	23	2	1
	843	15	3

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified during the year was 76 against 69 for 1950. This is an increase over the previous year. They were classified as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	31	25	56
Non Pulmonary ...	10	10	20
	41	35	76

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Each Ward

	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tonyrefail ..	19	3	22
Gilfach Goch	4	2	6
Town Ward	23	17	40
Llantwit Fardre	8	—	8
	54	22	76

Age	New Cases			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Under 1	—	—	—	—
1—5	2	2	1	5
5—15	5	3	1	3
15—25	10	9	7	2
25—35	4	5	1	—
35—45	2	3	—	—
45—55	3	1	1	—
55—65	3	1	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	—	1
	29	25	11	11

The number on the register under the following categories at the end of the year was :

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	110	Pulmonary	96	206
Non-Pulmonary	31	Non-Pulmonary-	23	54
	141		119	260

The deaths number 17 against 14 for 1950; seven males and seven females died from pulmonary tuberculosis, and one male and two females from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the 76 cases notified during the year, 38 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of tuberculosis are :—

- (a) Close and continuous contact with an “open” case.
- (b) Deficient Housing, which is closely allied to (a), and
- (c) Diet, which is closely related to the wage earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; and also to the habits of the people.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The following information has been supplied by the Surveyor to the Council :—

Taf Fechan Water Supply

The Parish of Llantwit Fardre is supplied from this source and also the following districts within the parish of Llantrisant, viz. : Llantrisant Town, Penycodcae, Beddau, Cross Inn Road, Mwyndy and Groesfaen.

An ample supply is available from this source and in addition to the districts normally supplied, the following districts are also supplied during long periods of dry weather, when the supply from the Council's own water is insufficient to meet the consumption, namely, part of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin, Cross Inn and Rhwsaeson.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source by the Water Board and action is also taken, at source, to counteract the action of the water on lead.

The Council used to insist that all service pipes were to be either iron or lead with tin lining, in order to counteract the plumbo-solvency of the various supplies, and for the last 20 years or so the Council has insisted on all service pipes being of copper. The majority of the old service pipes being tin-lined lead or iron have now been replaced with copper piping, and there is no risk of contamination of supplies from the various sources by plumbo-solvent action of the water. Periodical bacteriological analysis of the water is made and the results are found to be very satisfactory.

Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board Supply

The districts of Trebanog, Edmondestown, Penrhiwfer, part of Gilfach Goch and higher parts of Tonyrefail are supplied from this source.

During the long spells of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own sources is insufficient to meet the consumption, extra supply has to be taken from this source to provide for additional districts in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch. Difficulty has been experienced in the past in providing a sufficient supply to meet the extra consumption

when additional areas are supplied, owing to the inadequate size of the Board's main supplying storage reservoir from which the Council obtains the supply. It has been found necessary, therefore, to give an intermittent supply to certain parts of the district supplied from this source on occasions when the consumption had been approximately 50,000 gallons per day above the normal.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source, also treated to counteract its plumbo-solvent action. No lead piping is allowed, however, all services are either copper, tin-lined iron or few tin-lined lead.

Llanilid Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and upland gathering ground. The water is filtered and chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analysis of the water are made and results are found to be satisfactory.

The following districts are normally supplied from this source : major parts of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin and Pantyquesta. During periods of long dry spells the supply from this source is insufficient to meet the demand and parts of the district normally supplied are fed from Taf Fechan Supply, thus a constant supply is maintained.

All services pipes are of copper with the exception of a few tin-lined iron and tin-lined lead, which were in existence prior to the introduction of copper piping in the district. The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action of the water is therefore eliminated.

Maendy Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and serves a part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board and a constant supply is maintained.

Tydu Supply

Obtained from springs and augmented during periods of drought by the Llanilid or Taf Fechan supplies. The number of houses supplied is ten. The water is not chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analysis shows that the quality of the water is good.

The water is fairly hard so there is no risk of contamination by plumbo-solvent action.

Cross Inn Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and is augmented during long periods of dry weather by the Taf Fechan supply. The districts served are the villages of Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson, comprising approximately 60 houses. The water is not chlorinated but bacteriological analysis show that the quality is satisfactory.

Fair View (Gilfach Goch) Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and feeds the northern part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. The water is not chlorinated nor filtered.

The Number of Houses Supplied with Water

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 6,618.

Number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 53.

The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 65, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without a piped supply is approximately 0.81 per cent. of the total number in the district, including isolated farms.

The estimated present population of the district is 25,440 and it is estimated that 99.1 per cent. of the population is supplied by water direct from the main.

Undertakings

Number of Houses Completed

Council	.....	.....	.....	158
Total No. of permanent post-war houses completed	.....			776
Total No. of temporary post-war houses completed	.....			100
Total post-war houses	.....	.....		876
Total pre-war	.....	.....		854
Total Council Houses	.....	.....		1,730

Number of Houses under Construction

90 at Miskin Road, Pontyclun.

28 at Penybryn, Gilfach Goch.

20 at Rear of Mildred Street, Beddau.

Roads, Sewers and Watermains were constructed for the above Sites.

Number of Private Enterprise houses under construction : thirty-seven (37).

Two farms were connected to the Council's watermain and one house (other than new houses) connected to Council's watermain.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Bacteriological

Date	Address	Result
30/ 1/51	4, Bruce Terrace, Penrhiwfer	Satisfactory
30/ 1/51	191, Trebanog Road, Trebanog	Satisfactory
30/ 1/51	Canteen Tap, Treforest Trading Estate	Satisfactory
30/ 1/51	Cross Inn Supply	Satisfactory
22/ 2/51	Household Tap, Rhiwsaeson	Satisfactory
22/ 2/51	Maindy Motor Chamber (Taf Fechan Supply)	Satisfactory
17/ 3/51	Cross Inn Supply	Satisfactory
17/ 3/51	Household Tap, Tonteg (Taf Fechan Supply)	Satisfactory
17/ 4/51	Cross Inn Supply	Satisfactory
17/ 4/51	Taf Fechan Supply	Satisfactory
24/ 5/51	Llanilid Reservoir	
2/ 6/51	Cross Inn Supply	Unsatisfactory
2/ 6/51	Household Tap, Beddau	Satisfactory
18/ 6/51	18, Nantmelyn Terrace, Coedely, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
18/ 6/51	Brook Intake, Llanilid Reservoir	
28/ 6/51	Cross Inn Supply	Satisfactory
20/ 7/51	Rainwater Storage Tank, Meadow Cottage, Hendreorgan	Unsatisfactory
20/ 7/51	Household Tap (Taf Fechan), Llantrisant	Satisfactory
23/ 8/51	Household Tap, Tonteg (Taf Fechan)	Just above the limit for a satisfactory result.
29/ 8/51	Well at Bethandro Farm, Groesfaen	Unsatisfactory
19/ 9/51	Spring at Gilrys Farm	Unsatisfactory
21/ 9/51	Tap, Waunrhydd Road, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
13/10/51	Tap, 200, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
22/10/51	Maindy Motor Chamber (Taf Fechan Supply)	Satisfactory
/12/51	Cross Inn Supply	Satisfactory
13/12/51	17, Gelliarael Road, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
21/12/51	Storage Tank from Springs	Satisfactory

Chemical

29/ 1/51	4, Bruce Terrace, Penrhiwfer	Satisfactory
29/ 1/51	191, Trebanog Road, Trebanog	Satisfactory
28/ 3/51	287, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28/ 5/51	Brook Intake, Llanilid Reservoir	Unsatisfactory
28/ 6/51	Cross Inn Supply	No evidence of any recent organic contamination.
18/ 7/51	18, Nantmelyn Terrace, Coedely, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
2/ 7/51	Shallow Well, Station Houses, Hendreorgan	Unsatisfactory
20/ 7/51	Taf Fechan Supply	Satisfactory
30/ 7/51	Storage Tank, Meadow Cottage, Hendreorgan	Unsatisfactory
20/ 9/51	Tap, 1, Waunrhydd Road, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
12/10/51	Tap, 200, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
31/12/51	Tap, Gelliarael Road, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory

Examination of Water Supplies at Source

(a) Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board : the Engineering chief officer continues to let me have chemical and bacteriological reports of these water supplies.

(b) Taf Fechan, the Engineering Chief of this concern has never given me reports on Water supplies.

SEWAGE EFFLUENT

Since the 1st of April, 1951, I understand that the River Board undertakes the examination of sewage effluent samples and since this date I have not received any results direct from them, but I have received three results only through the Council's Surveyor.

	<i>Miskin</i>	<i>Rhinefason</i>	<i>Duffryn Isaf</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Efficient Purification	1	—	2	3
Fairly Efficient Purification ..	—	—	—	—
Satisfactory....	—	1	2	3
Fairly Satisfactory ..	—	1	—	1
Moderate Quality	—	—	—	—
Inefficient Purification .	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—
	1	2	4	7

REPORT OF SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR W. R. WILLIAMS FOR YEAR 1951

Housing

In contrast to the good progress made by the Council in providing new houses there has been a steady deterioration in the condition of many of the older houses owned by private persons. Repair and maintenance costs have increased to such an extent that many private owners of limited means now find it extremely difficult to keep their property in anything like a reasonable state of repair, particularly when, as in many cases, the houses are let at very low controlled rents which bear no relation to present maintenance costs. In some instances the owners are ordinary working-class people and in such cases where their financial resources are insufficient to keep the houses fit for habitation, it is unfortunate that greater use has not been made of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, which enables Local Authorities to provide financial assistance for the repair and improvement of houses.

With such assistance some of these houses could be kept fit for habitation for several years and help to relieve the situation during the existing acute shortage of accommodation.

During the year representations were made to the Council in respect of one old cottage which was considered to be unfit for habitation and incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost. After consultation with a representative of the owners an undertaking was accepted that the house would not be used for human habitation.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

Another year has gone by but the village of Cross Inn is still without adequate facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewage and open gutters still convey crude sewage to pollute the River Clun. Fortunately, the pollution does not appear to have caused any trouble so far, but if a typhoid "carrier" ever comes to live at Cross Inn the consequences could be very serious for those who bathe in the river below the points at which the sewage enters.

The proper treatment and disposal of foul drainage from any sizeable group of dwellings is usually considered to be a matter of prime importance, and this fact appears to have been given due consideration in the past when other villages in the area such as Pencoedcae, Efail Isaf and Groesfaen were sewered more than a quarter of a century ago. Apparently, however, in this respect Cross Inn is a "forgotten village", where open sewer gutters are a potential source of danger to the health of the people living in the vicinity and to those who bathe in the polluted river.

Such conditions should not be allowed to continue any longer, and it is to be hoped that the provision of a suitable disposal plant for the village will be given high priority.

Another matter causing concern is the increasing number of houses being built with drains connected to cesspools. These houses have modern scullery equipment, wash-up sinks, water closets, baths and an unlimited supply of water from the Council's mains, *i.e.*, conditions which give rise to a large volume of waste water and drainage. Under such conditions a cesspool is not satisfactory, and cannot be regarded as an adequate substitute for a sewer with a proper outfall. Wherever possible suitable sewerage schemes should be provided in the areas in which these houses are being built. The position needs watching very carefully in order to avoid having an excessive number of cesspools in a district which is, in the main, well sewered.

Rodent Control

Sewers in the District were treated twice during the year at approximately six-monthly intervals in accordance with the recommen-

uations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and refuse tips and other surface properties belonging to the Council were baited periodically as required. As in previous years private dwellings were treated free of charge, but where business premises were done the cost was charged to the occupiers. The method of pre-baiting followed by poisoning was followed, the bait base and poison being changed after each treatment.

Experience has shown that certain sections of the sewers have been consistently free of rats, and in these cases test baiting only was carried out.

Pollution of Rivers

It has at times been necessary to draw attention to the condition of the Rivers Taff and Ely, both of which are heavily polluted with colliery wastes.

The task of freeing the Taff from polluting matter would be a major operation and would probably take a considerable time because of its length and numerous sources of pollution. But the cleansing of the Ely should be comparatively simple as almost the whole of the pollution comes from one colliery and if the effluent from this colliery could effectively be dealt with the river water would again become crystal clear as it was in former years.

During the year the matter was brought to the notice of the Glamorgan River Board and it is hoped that the Board will be able to take early and effective action and restore the river to its former purity.

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection in the area is now done entirely by direct labour. Properly covered vehicles are usually used but occasionally open lorries have to be brought into service and sometimes cause some nuisance in the streets when travelling fully laden during strong winds. The provision of temporary covers which could quickly be fitted to these open lorries would do much to minimise the nuisance.

The system of collecting refuse in properly covered vehicles by direct labour is a tremendous improvement over the old method collection by private contractors and now that it is working smoothly it is to be hoped that the Council will continue to effect a further improvement by adopting a scheme for providing and maintaining domestic dust-bins for all houses in the district.

- At one time bins were provided for Council houses but the practice was discontinued some years ago, and it is suggested that it should now

be re-introduced and extended to cover all houses in the district. Bins of a standard size and shape would be more convenient for the refuse collectors to handle and would certainly be a great improvement on the old buckets, baths, oil-drums and other receptacles of all sizes, shapes and stages of dilapidation now being used. The cost could be covered by including an item in the rates or by a fixed annual charge upon each house.

Milk Supplies

During the early part of the year several children in the Beddau area were reported to be suffering from a tuberculous infection of the glands, and investigations appeared to indicate the milk from one farm as the source of infection, but clinical examination of the animals in the herd, and bacteriological and biological tests of the milk gave negative results and failed to implicate any of the animals in the herd at that time.

Arrangements were made for the milk from the farm to be pasteurised while the investigations were being carried out and until the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries certified that the herd was free from infection.

During the year 69 samples of milk were taken for examination: 29 of the samples were of ungraded milk and 40 were pasteurised. One ungraded sample and one pasteurised sample were reported to be unsatisfactory.

Ice Cream Supplies

Of 32 samples of ice-cream two were found to be unsatisfactory. The retailers of the unsatisfactory samples were interviewed and as a result one of them decided to discontinue to sell ice-cream.

Water Supplies

Fifteen samples of water were taken for examination during the year. Three were found to be unsatisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory samples was from a small installation belonging to the Council. Contamination was probably due to heavy manuring of agricultural land near the springs from which the supply is taken. This supply was discontinued while the storage tank was being cleansed and until further samples proved satisfactory.

The other unsatisfactory samples were from private sources, and steps were taken to effect an improvement. In one of these cases a piped supply has since been laid on from the Council's main,

Summary of Visits, etc., made during the Year

Number of Housing Inspections made	504
Number of Houses Repaired :—	
As a result of informal action	105
After service of Statutory Notices	25
Number of Houses dealt with under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	1
Number of cases of Infectious Diseases Investigated	63
Number of Houses disinfected	70
Number of new water closets erected	7
Number of cesspools emptied	39
Number of visits to factories and workplaces	104
Number of visits to bakeries	19
Number of milk samples taken for examination	69
Number of ice-cream samples taken for examination	32
Number of water samples taken for examination	21

Approximate amount of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption :—

Canned Foods	442 lbs.
Cake Mixture	18 lbs.
Butter	29 lbs.
Bacon	36 lbs.
Fish	42 lbs.
Eggs	9 dozen

The following is a list of ice-cream Manufacturers and Retailers, Retailers and places of storage :—

(1) No. of Manufacturers and Retailers	22
(2) No. of Retailers	43
(3) Places for Storage of Ice-cream	1

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR TONYREFAIL AND GILFACH GOCH WARDS (J. G. C. SHORT) FOR 1951

Complaints received and investigated					428
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Record of Inspections

Housing : First Visits						174
Re-Visits						422
Tents and Vans						7
Dairies, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Shops and Warehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Food Preparing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Bakeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rodent Infestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Vermine Infestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Drainage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Food Inspection						43
Refuse Disposal						88
Cinemas, etc.						10
Miscellaneous						400

TOTAL					1,561
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Notices Served under the Public Health Act

Preliminary (Informal)					137
Statutory (Formal)					31
					168

Results of the Service of Notice

Preliminary Notices Complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Statutory Notices Complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
					119

Summary of House Repairs and Other Works Carried Out, New Installations Made, Nuisances Abated, by Service of Notice

The usual tabular list under the above heading has necessarily been omitted owing to pressure of work arising from the prolonged illness of my colleague, Mr. W. R. Williams, during 1952 causing delay in the preparation of this report.

HOUSING

Action under the Housing Act, 1936

Reports were submitted to the Council on the conditions of Nos. 95, 97, 99 and 101, High Street, Tonyrefail, and as a result it was decided to initiate the procedure required preparatory to the making of Demolition Orders. The Council's view that the houses were unfit for habitation and not fit for repair at reasonable cost was not opposed by the owner in respect of 95, 97 and 99, High Street, Tonyrefail. Suggestions as for the repair of No. 101, High Street were put forward after further meetings at the premises with the owner's solicitor and architect. The owner's proposals for repair were not agreed to and Demolition Orders were made in respect of all the houses.

A recommendation to the Council for the making of a Closing Order in certain rooms in Mountain Cottage, Edmondestown, had been made during the previous year and this was accepted and the Closing Order made. The tenants removed and were re-housed.

Housing Survey

No further action in connection with the Survey was undertaken during the year.

Housing Circumstances

The erection of the large number of Council houses since the war has had a marked effect upon overcrowding, but as houses are built so new families are created and much leeway has still to be made up. The increasing rents have become a problem to many families and there appears to be a case for investigation into the possibility of providing Council houses which would be cheaper to build and therefore might be let at a lower rent.

A number of Council houses have been found to be dirty and generally badly kept and this matter constitutes a problem of its own to which attention is being given as far as circumstances permit.

In this connection it is considered that the tenants' handbook which is being prepared will be helpful, indicating the duty of tenants to maintain a proper standard in their home both of cleanliness and of general care of fittings, etc., but such a handbook will only be of use in conjunction with visits by the Sanitary Inspector. It should be made clear that such visits are not made in a punitive spirit but in order to make clear to the erring minority what is expected of them and to assist and encourage them to attain the requisite standard.

In my experience a dirty and neglected home is merely one sign of an unhappy and ill-adjusted family for which any number of causes exist including ill-health.

It is in fact a social problem and best dealt with by mutual action with other social workers especially health visitors.

Court Proceedings

Summonses were taken out against owners of property in two cases for non-compliance with notices served under the Nuisance Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936. In one case there was an adjournment of twenty-eight days followed by the making of an order by the Court for the execution of the necessary repairs within three months. Subsequently as the work was not done by the owner it was carried out by the Council. In the other case there was an adjournment of three months and the outcome is not yet decided.

Tents and Vans

During the year there was no problem from caravan dwellers either of gipsy type or otherwise.

Supervision of Milk Supplies

Thirty-nine samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff for bacteriological examination. It is gratifying to record that only one sample was found to be unsatisfactory. The table reproduced below indicates the grades of milk sampled.

	<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
Ungraded	7	.....	1	.....
Pasteurised	19	.....	—	.....
(T.T.) Pasteurised	11	.....	—	.....
Accredited	1	.....	—	.....

The general supply is now largely of graded milk principally pasteurised or tuberculin tested (pasteurised) and relatively little ungraded or "raw" milk is sold. Most locally produced milk is transported to commercial dairies for pasteurization. The general milk supply was not implicated in any occurrence of infectious disease and no complaints concerning it were received.

One new retail dairy of approved design was constructed during the year.

Supervision of the Production, Storage and Sale of Ice-Cream

Close attention was again given to the manufacture, distribution and sale of ice-cream during the year. Frequent sampling from local sources was undertaken. The number of samples taken showed an

increase over the previous year and the numbers of samples and the results of examination at the Public Health Laboratory are indicated below.

<i>Grade I.</i> <i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Grade II.</i> <i>Fair</i>	<i>Grade III.</i> <i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Grade IV</i> <i>Very Unsatisfactory</i>
32	2	1	6
Total examined			41

There are now no manufacturers in the district who do not use an approved heat treatment plant. Occasionally use is made of proprietary complete cold mix powder by one manufacturer as an alternative to the heat treatment process, but this is fully in compliance with the ice-cream regulations.

A number of shopkeepers applied to be registered for the storage and retail sale of ice-cream and when the premises had been properly provided with a supply of hot and cold water and other washing facilities, and they were otherwise hygienically satisfactory, their registration was recommended and subsequently effected.

Several ice-cream retailing vans belonging to persons resident outside the district were found retailing within the district and not being hygienically satisfactory. They were warned to take the necessary steps to comply with the regulations. The general hygienic position in regard to bacteriological samples shows continued improvement, but constant vigilance is necessary to insure the maintenance of a sufficiently high standard to safeguard the public.

Meat and Food Inspection

Meat and Food Inspection duties were performed as usual and a quantity of meat and other foodstuffs was found to be unfit for human consumption (see list below). There was no unusual incident in this branch of work during the year.

Canned Vegetables	...	372 lbs.
„ Jam	....	5 „
„ Meat	....	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Fruit	....	198 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Milk	....	3 „
„ Soup	....	2 „
Packet Cereal	....	19 „
Canned Ham	....	47 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Cheese	....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Mutton	....	17 „
Butter	....	55 „
Beef	....	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Canned Fish	....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
TOTAL	....	<u>894$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.</u>

Food Shops

Shops in which food is stored or sold are required by the Food and Drugs Act to be provided with hot and cold water and other facilities for washing. During the year a number of such premises were brought into compliance with this requirement including five shops not previously so equipped where application to be registered for the sale of ice-cream had been made. A butcher's shop was also caused to be properly fitted in this respect.

Enforcement of the requirements of the Act presents frequent difficulties and a good deal depends upon the goodwill and common sense of the shopkeeper. It can be recorded, however, that steady progress is being made in bringing all food shops into full compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Food Hygiene Campaign

Bye-laws made under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption were made during the year by the Council and confirmed by the Ministry of Food on the 22nd day of November to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1952. The Bye-laws will enable better standards of food handling practice to be enforced than were possible previously when standards were laid down largely in regard to premises and not in regard to actual handling by those engaged in sale and transport of food. Among the items worthy of note are the prohibition of smoking whilst handling wrapping or delivering any food which is not pre-packed and also the prohibition of the use of wrapping paper which is liable to contaminate the food.

Sewage Disposal

DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE FROM LLANTRISANT ROAD, TONYREFAIL

Reference has been made to this matter in previous Annual Reports particularly in that relating to the year 1949. The circumstances remain now as then and in order to call attention to this matter again the relative part of my 1949 report is reproduced below.

"It is regrettable that reference to the unsatisfactory method of sewage disposal from numbers 2-54, Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail, has again to be made in this Annual Report as it has been done in the reports for 1947 and 1948. The sewer serving 24 houses runs into shallow brick manholes placed in a field approximately fifty yards from the houses. A proportion only of the solid matter is retained in these

manholes, the rest escaping with the untreated sewage into channels cut in the ground from which the sewage finds its way into the Mychudd brook.

Apart from nuisances affecting the houses of Llantrisant Road due to the stench of unpurified sewage and the associated fly-breeding with the possibility of the conveyance of various infectious illnesses, gross pollution of the brook is caused. In addition, complaints have been received from a local farmer who grazes cattle on this land that the cattle are affected by drinking sewage polluted water.

Altogether it is thoroughly primitive system fraught with constant danger to the public health, particularly as it is placed close to a built-up area, all of which could be obviated at comparatively little expense by the construction of a small automatic sewage treatment plant. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will soon be possible for the system to be radically improved."

Rodent Control

The sewers are treated twice yearly and private and business premises as the need arises. The rat population appears to be at a satisfactory low level.

Infectious Diseases

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases with the exception of measles and whooping cough were comparatively few and mainly not of a serious nature. One death of a child aged two years and eight months from Acute Poliomyelitis was reported. Investigation failed to elicit any possible source of infection and no further case among contacts was notified.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse collection is carried out by direct labour and appears to operate very satisfactorily in the Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch Wards. The number of instances of private householders depositing domestic refuse on open ground and similar places appeared to be somewhat less than in previous years, but this practice still continues on a considerable scale, and it would be of advantage if the Council had a Bye-law in force making it an offence to deposit refuse and rubbish anywhere but in a receptacle provided for the purpose.

Water Supplies

Eleven Bacteriological and Ten Chemical Samples of water were taken from various sources of public and private supplies and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory. The purity of the public

supply was well maintained and very few complaints were received. Such complaints as were received were usually of the low pressure in the domestic supply. A report on a representative sample of the public supply is reproduced herewith :—

TAP, 18, NANTMELYN TERRACE, COEDEL, TONYREFAIL

Chemical Analysis	Appearance in two foot tube ...	Pale Green. Clear.
	Colour (Burgess Scale) Units ...	1.6
	Reaction, pH ...	7.2
	Total Hardness ...	2.0
	Chlorides expressed as Cl. ...	1.4
	Nitrates expressed as N. ...	Practically Nil.
	Nitrites expressed as N. ...	Nil.
	Free Ammonia ...	0.0008
	Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0026
	Poisonous Metals ...	Nil.
	Volume of Sediment ...	0.05
	Microscopical Examination of the Sediment ...	Practically Nil. Amorphous debris.
	Residual Chlorine in parts per million ...	0.05
	Remarks ...	A soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.
Bacteriological Report	Presumptive Coli. Count	0 Per 100 ml.
	Approx. faecal Coli Count	0 Per 100 ml.
	Approx. non-faecal Coli Count	0 Per 100 ml.
	Remarks	Satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948. PART I OF THE ACT

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

PREMISES (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c Line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	27	34			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	66	77			2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	4			3
TOTAL		97	115		Nil.	

(2)—Cases in which Defects were Found—(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

PARTICULARS	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (7)	M/c No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
(1)	2					
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)..	4					4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5					5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6					6
Inadquate Ventilation (S.4)	7					7
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	8					8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):	9	1	1			9
(a) Insufficient	10	2	2			10
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	11					11
(c) Not separates for Sexes						
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	1	1			12
TOTAL	60	4	4		Nil.	60

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK—(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No of outworkers in August	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to apply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc.	24					
Wearing Apparel						
Cleaning and washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File Making						
Brass and Brass articles ..	7					
Fur Pulling						
Iron & Steel Anchors & Grapnels						
Iron and Steel Cables and Chains						
Cart Gear						
Locks, Latches and Keys ..						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial Flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets ..						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and Tennis Balls ..						
Paper Bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of Paper						
Brush Making						
Pea Picking						
Feather Sorting						
Carding, etc. of Buttons, etc. ..						
Stuffed Toys						
Basket Making						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..						
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ..						
Textile Weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL ..	31					

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

			Births		Total Deaths Registered in District		Trans-ferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Uncorrected number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of non-residents regis-tered in district	Of residents not regis-tered in district	Under one year old		At all ages	Rate per 1,000 of population.
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 nett births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1918	20,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	26,060	808	808	31.0	286	10.9	9	26	89	110	277	10.06
1924	26,790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1931	26,390	486	525	20.12	269	10.2	5	50	45	86	314	12.03
1934	25,960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935	25,630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936	25,310	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937	24,480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09
1938	24,230	410	434	16.9	184	7.5	9	88	18	44	272	11.2
1939	24,040	420	444	18.38	225	9.4	6	81	26	58	306	12.8
1940	23,930	482	466	19.5	266	11.1	28	82	34	72	348	13.5
1941	24,400	489	494	20.2	182	7.4	15	65	19	38	247	10.1
1942	24,210	500	492	18.8	230	8.7	22	79	35	69	309	11.8
1943	23,650	451	456	19.3	197	8.3	10	54	19	42	251	10.6
1944	23,450	586	563	24.0	208	8.8	9	68	34	60	276	11.8
1945	22,950	492	499	21.7	231	10.6	8	90	34	68	327	14.2
1946	23,610	514	498	21.1	197	8.34	4	74	18	36	271	11.5
1947	23,670	572	561	23.7	299	12.6	90	53	22	39	278	11.7
1948	24,670	539	538	22.5	289	12.0	192	30	27	50	281	11.5
1949	24,970	—	469	18.8	409	16.3	184	67	18	38	292	11.7
1950	25,510	—	476	18.66	444	17.4	189	67	16	33	322	12.62
1951	25,440	—	482	18.95	443	11.5	220	72	16	33	295	11.60

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1951.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Administrative County	Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Births :					
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	18.95
Still Birtds	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	.43
Deaths :					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	11.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	.04
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	.55
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	.19
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	.04
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	.19
	Rate of Incidence per 1,000 Population				
Notifications (Corrected)—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	.08
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.44
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	5.56
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	.04
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	.08
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	25.84
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	.44
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	.08
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths :					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	33.333
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	.08
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births				
Notifications (Corrected):					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951 AND

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

	<i>Intermediate List No. and Cause</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	<i>In Llantrisant</i>
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	70	0.10	0.00
A116	Abortion with toxæmia. Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	3	0.00	0.00
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	91	0.13	0.00
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05	0.00
A119	Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	0.00
A120	Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	0.00

Rates per million Women aged 15-44

A116	Abortion with toxæmia	0	....	....	0.00
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	4	....	....	0.00
A119	Abortion with sepsis	7	....	....	0.00

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BEDDAU DISTRICT

Towards the beginning of the year I was struck and somewhat perturbed by the number of cases of tuberculosis of both kinds that had recently occurred in the above district and about half of these cases occurred in school children. In view of this I informed the County School Medical Officer and got into touch with the Area Tuberculosis Officer. Systematic and intense investigation were now set into being. I visited the schools, the Sanitary Inspector went into the circumstance of the milk supply with all the necessary visiting both to the retailers and local farmers. One farm was under suspicion and the farmer agreed to certain action concerning the milk supply until it was confirmed one way or the other whether his milk was implicated. The Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Surgeon examined the whole herd on February the 9th and found nothing wrong with them. He was also up there on the 28th of March. He took three samples of milk for examination, one each from two cows who did not look quite up to the mark and one from the rest—a bulk sample. Direct microscopic examination of these samples showed no tuberculosis organisms. In the meantime the Sanitary Inspector had also taken samples of the milk which showed no tubercular bacilli. Furthermore, with regard to the action taken in the particular farm already mentioned the farmer agreed to stop selling milk from the two cows already under suspicion and agreed to allow the rest of the milk to be pasteurized. The Ministry Veterinary Surgeon undertook to see about the movements of the cows and so on.

In the meantime it was decided that all the Beddau Schools children whose parents were willing to co-operate (and this co-operation was almost unanimous) and volunteers from the staff should be examined in one or both of the following two ways :—

- (1) Mass Radiography.
- (2) Skin testing by the District Tuberculosis Officer.

Those children who showed a negative reaction to the skin testing and whose parents agreed were treated to an immunization process with B.C.G.

The outbreak ceased in its intensity during April, 1951. A few cases occurred later in the year which might be said to be a normal expectation.

MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF BEDDAU SCHOOLCHILDREN, JUNE, 1951, X-RAY RESULTS

SCHOOL	Total Number Examined		Total Abnormal		Definite P.T.		Needing further Obs. for P.T.		Other Abnormalities of the Chest	
	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.
Beddau Senior	186	100	8	5	—	—	4	3	4	2
Junior	350	149	10	7	—	—	2	1	8	6
Infants	31	31	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	567	280	19	13	—	—	6	4	13	9
Staff	17	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

One Member of the Canteen Staff failed to attend for large film, and has not since attended for X-Ray at Pontypridd, as requested

BEDDAU SCHOOLS
RESULTS OF SKIN-TESTING

	1/10,000	1/100		Reading	
		Neg.	Pos.	5-10	11-15
Negative ...	40	36	4	3	1
?	—	—	—	—	—
Positive ...	8	—	—	5	3
	48	36	4	8	4

Infants—Girls. Ages 4-7

	1/10,000	1/100		Reading		
		Neg.	Pos.	5-10	11-15	16-20
Negative	56	53	3	2	1	—
?	3	1	2	1	—	1
Positive	17	—	—	9	8	—
	76	54	5	12	9	1

Junior Boys. Ages 7-11

	1/10,000	1/100		Reading				
		Neg.	Pos.	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
Negative	63	53	10	5	5	—	—	—
?	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Positive	35	—	—	17	12	4	1	1
	99	53	11	22	18	4	1	1

Junior Girls. Ages 7-11

	1/10,000	1/100		Reading			
		Neg.	Pos.	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
Negative	43	32	11	7	4	—	—
?	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Positive	26	—	—	16	10	—	—
	71	32	13	23	16	—	—

Senior Boys. Ages 11-15

	1/10,000	1/100		Reading				
		Neg.	Pos.	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
Negative	35	21	14	10	3	—	—	1
?	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Positive	40	—	—	30	8	2	—	—
	77	21	16	40	13	2	—	1

Senior Girls. Ages 11-14

	1/10,000	1/100		Reading				
		Neg.	Pos.	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
Negative	47	34	13	9	4	—	—	—
?	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	2
Positive	37	—	—	20	10	5	2	—
	87	34	16	30	14	5	2	2

Note—All negative cases were given B.C.G.

BEDDAU SCHOOL RESULTS OF SKIN-TESTING

Age in Years	Number Examined	1/10,000 Positive	1/100 Positive	Total Positive	
4	15	4	2	6	40.00
5	41	10	2	12	29.27
6	49	9	4	13	26.53
7	37	10	1	11	29.73
8	50	12	7	19	38.00
9	36	13	6	19	52.78
10	31	13	4	17	54.84
11	48	21	9	30	62.50
12	28	14	5	19	67.86
13	57	23	15	38	66.67
14	50	24	7	31	62.00
15	16	10	3	13	81.25
	458	163	65	228	49.78

CASES
FROM LATE 1950—APRIL, 1951

<i>Age</i>		<i>Sex</i>	<i>Localisation of Disease</i>
24	...	F	Lungs.
		M	Lungs.
4½	....	F	Peritoneum.
15	....	M	Cervical Neck Glands.
2	....	F	Lungs.
6½	....	F	Cervical Glands.
17	....	M ...	Lungs.
42	....	M ...	Lungs.
2	....	F	Cervical Glands.
6½	....	F	Cervical Glands.
2½	....	M ...	Cervical Glands.
13	....	M ...	Lungs.
13	....	F ...	Lungs.
4½	....	F ...	Cervical Glands.
16	....	M ...	Tuberculous Meningitis.
12	....	M ...	Lungs.
17	....	M ...	Lungs.
9	....	M ...	Non-Pulmonary (T.B. Glands)

Note—15 years is school-leaving age.







